FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to write the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

FURNITURE SALE.

ON FRIDAY, the 27th November, will be sold at my Auction Store, a variety of SUPERIOR

FURNITURE,

Among which are—
Marble Top Centre Table, two Sofas, Dinner and Tea Tables, Mahogany Bedsteds, Bureaus and Dressing Tables, Carpets, Window and Bed Curtains, Crockery and Glassware, &c. &c. &c.
Terms at sale.
By order of the Trustees.
WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*
November 17, 1840. 24-2w

PRESS FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.
I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business in Wilmington, North Carolina.
Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.
Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying the advertisement until forbidden.
F. C. HILL.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 12, 1840.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, on the night of the 6th of October, a negro man named POB, about 24 years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, black complexion, stout built, and will weigh 160 or 170. A reward of $10 will be given for his delivery to the Jailor of this county, so that I get him again.
WM. MURPHY.
Cumberland County, Nov. 16 1840. 24-tf.

The Minutes of the Cape

The Baptist Association are ready for the Churches.

THE FIRST SESSION of the Rockingham Female Institution, for 1841, will commence on the second Monday in January. In June an annual exhibition will take place.
A limited number of Pupils only, will be received. A select number of Young Ladies may be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal.
Terms of board and tuition have been reduced, to meet the exigencies of the times.
Every branch of English Literature will be taught; Music on Piano and Guitar, Embroidery and Fancy Work of every variety, and Wax Work.
November 9, 1840. 23-t2 lmj.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions which they are respectively entitled, and that he cannot be liable for interest after this date.
NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.
Robeson county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 57-6m.

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838 (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. On Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from Fayetteville, called the Tanner place, the stock of Horses and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.
Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST, *Trust'e.*
November 1, 1840. 13tf

☞ The above sale is postponed until the 22d and 23d of January next.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Trustee.*

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, Jones's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Norman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates.
E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, Col. S. T. Hawley.
August 1, 1840. 9tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER & TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.
JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
☞ Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS, PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf
☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of those imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—
2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,
Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.
Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
October 6, 1840. 18tf.

Preservation of the Teeth.

C. S. PLEASANTS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has returned from the North, where he furnished himself with a new supply of materials appertaining to his profession, and again solicits a share of public confidence. Those who may wish to avail themselves of his services, will please apply early. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's, corner of Mumford and Gillespie Streets. His fees will be moderate.
Nov. 3. 22-f

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS,

Published by Spalding & Storrs, Hartford, Conn., and for sale by Booksellers generally throughout the United States.

SMITH'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, on the Productive System, *New Edition*, revised and enlarged, illustrated by thirty additional cuts, put up in uniform large type, accompanied by an *entire new Atlas*, containing eighteen very superior Maps, Chart of the World, &c. &c. By Roswell C. Smith, author of the Practical and Mental Arithmetic, Productive Grammar, &c. &c.
The population in the Book and Atlas will be altered to correspond with the Census of 1840, as soon as officially reported, and will be kept in every respect fully up with the times.
Smith's New Arithmetic, on the Productive System, 12mo. full bound, much larger than the Practical and Mental, designed for scholars advanced in the study. (Accompanied by a Key and central clocks if desired.)
Smith's Practical and Mental Arithmetic, on a new plan in which Mental Arithmetic is combined with the use of the Slate; containing a complete system for all practical purposes; being in dollars and cents. Stereotype edition, revised and improved with exercises for the slate. To which is added a Practical System of Book Keeping. By Roswell C. Smith.
Key to do., with the examples fully wrought.
Smith's new Grammar on the Productive system, (a method of instruction recently adopted in Germany and Switzerland,) designed for Schools and Academies.
We annex the following as specimens of numerous recommendations:—
I have used Smith's Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic on the Productive System, in my Academy for the last three years, which is sufficient proof that I consider them superior to any works on the subjects of which they treat. Students in Grammar, using Smith's work, make progress which astonishes those who have been accustomed to the old system of class books. The same might be said of students in the other branches. Of these I speak confidently, having my knowledge from experience.
C. P. B. MARTIN,
Rector of Mount Zion Institution.
From the Common School Assistant, edited by J. Orville Taylor.
New York, Feb. 29, 1840.
Smith's Geography, Improved.—The above standard and popular work has just appeared from new plates, the old ones having been destroyed by fire. The entire work has been revised, and we now pronounce it the *most accurate* work in market. We perceive several new maps; one of Palestine; one of Liberia; one of Mexico, &c. The Map and Chart of the World is presented on an entire new plan, and one which adds great value to the work, and must be universally admired. In *all* respects the work is equal to any Geography we have, and in several important particulars superior to the others.
N B. The report that an action has been commenced against the Publishers of Smith's Geography and Atlas, for an infringement on Mitchell's, is *false* and without the least foundation.
SPALDING & STORRS.
The above valuable School Books for sale by
E. J. HALE.
November 2, 1840. 22 6w

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.
George Hearne, Thomas Hearne and wife Pisey, in support of the last Will and Testament of Ebenezer Hearne, deceased.
vs.
Polly Harris, Clayton Steed and wife Nancy, Joel Hearne, William Ingram and wife Lenora, Rowland Harris and wife Elizabeth, Stephen Hearne and Dovey Parten.
[*Derisavit vel non.*]
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, Thomas Hearne and his wife Pisey, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday of January next, then and there to shew cause (if any they have) why the Will of the aforesaid Ebenezer Hearne, deceased, shall not be set aside.
Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in October, 1840, and in the 65th year of American Independence.
22] NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUNSMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, next door to George McNeill's, where he intends Stocking RIFLES, SHOT GUNS and PISTOLS, besides Repairing LOCKS; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.
Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.
JOHN HARPER,
Hay Street.
November 3, 1840. 22-3m.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.
J. E. PATTERSON.
October 29, 1840. 22tf

LAND! LAND! LAND!

I NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (river survey,) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres were in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, *Nov.* 4, 1840. 22-*f.*

ANNUALS, &c.

THE TOKEN; Rose of Sharon; Friendship's Offering; Poetry of the Passions; Queen of Flowers, Flora's Lexicon.
—ALSO—
Thier's History of the French Revolution, 8 vols.; Franklin's Life and Writings, 2 vols.; Life and Travels of Mungo Park; The Sidereal Heavens, by Thos. Dick; Disordered Mental Action, by Upham; Life of Mrs. S. L. Smith, late of the Syrian Mission; Letters and Speeches of Lord Brougham; Howard Pinckney; Woman's Love; Bancroft's Life of Washington; ditto of Napoleon; Hannah More's Private Devotions; &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.
Lewis Parker, Adm'r of Joseph Parsons, deceased,
vs.
Claborn Calicut and wife Sarah, Henry Parker and wife Nancy, the heirs at law of Polly, first wife of Henry Parker, Hector Meggingson and wife Susan, James Bruton and wife Disey, Palestine, wife of Petitioner, James Parsons, and Nancy Parsons, widow of Joseph Parsons, deceased, heirs at law of Joseph Parsons, deceased.
[*Petition for an Order of Court for sale of the Lands belonging to the Estate of Joseph Parsons, dec'd.*]
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Claborn Calicut and wife Sarah, Henry Parker and wife Nancy, and the heirs at law of Polly, first wife of Henry Parker, (whose names and number are unknown,) and James Parsons, are not inhabitants of the State: It is ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for our said County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday of January next, then and there to shew cause (if any they have) why the Petitioner shall not have Judgment entered up by this Court for the amount of his claim against the Estate, and why execution shall not issue and be levied on the lands of the deceased, and they sold for the satisfaction of his demands.
Witness, Nat. Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in October, 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.
22 NAT. KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Superior Mountain Butter.

THE Subscribers have just received a VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF BUTTER, from Grayson County, Virginia, which will be sold at a very small advance.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
October 27, 1840. 21tf

340 acres Land, at Auction.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Chatham, the subscriber has been appointed Commissioner to sell at Auction a tract of LAND in the county of Cumberland, containing 340 acres, more or less, known as the Tyrrell Land, near the Town of Fayetteville, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of Upper Lock's Creek. I will proceed to sell the above land at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 12th day of December, 1840, on a credit of 6 and 12 months.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Commissioner.*
October 23, 1840. 21-tf

A waggish schoolboy had his wits turned topsy-turvy by the political din and night parades. Being called upon in a Latin school one morning to say his lesson, the word *loco* was given him to parse. "It used to be a *noun*," said he, "but latterly has been used as a *conjunction*, coupling it with *foco* understood." "What's the English of *loco*?" said the master. "*To a place*," said the boy. "To what place?" was the next inquiry. "I suppose it means, just now, the *head of Salt River*, sir," said he. "Sit down, sirrah," said the master, "politics have turned your head.
Boston Merc. Jour.

The Bunker Hill Monument.—We have the pleasure of announcing, says the Boston Courier, that contracts for completing the Monument of Bunker Hill were yesterday signed by the contractor, Mr. James S. Savage, on the one part, and by the President of the Monument Association on the other. It is specified that the monument shall be completed agreebly to the original design, by the first of October, 1843, for the sum of $43,000. Mr. Savage will commence operations at the quarry immediately, and will begin to lay the stone as early as possible in the ensuing spring.

Population of Delaware.—The census of Delaware has been completed and exhibits the population of the State to be 78,107. In 1830 it was 76,739; increase in ten years 1368.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT.

FROM THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL.

Eleven months have elapsed since Gen. Harrison received the nomination of the Whig National Convention for the high office to which he is triumphantly elected by the People—a nomination unsought by him and unpremeditated by a large portion of the Delegates who met together at Harrisburg to select a Presidential candidate. An eye-witness to the proceedings of that Convention, and the thrilling scene of devoted, exalted, self-sacrificing patriotism in which its deliberations terminated, we have never, from that hour to the present, doubted for a moment the success of General Harrison. The impress of a new, regenerating, and redeeming spirit in the politics of the country was visible in the choice which placed his name before the American People. The enthusiastic response from every State in the Union which sanctioned that choice evinced the deep and general sympathy of the People in the feelings and principles which produced it. The nation was prepared to cast off the shackles of party thraldom which the Federal Government was riveting on its limbs. It had grown sick of the tyranny of arbitrary party names, which had lost all significance, and only served to keep alive the prejudices of preceding conflicts, and separate men from each other whose principles and wishes were the same. Under these circumstances, a candidate in whose support the great body of the People could unite on common ground—who could call forth the patriotism, the admiration, and the good-will of all—one whose services to the country entitled him to the country's gratitude—whose integrity and purity of character were unquestioned and unquestionable—whose qualifications were undoubted, and whose principles were identified with the liberal and catholic principles of the Whig party—was demanded alike by the exigencies of the country and the wishes of the People. Such a man was WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The nomination of Gen. Harrison was an enigma to the friends of Mr. Van Buren. Familiar themselves only with the severe discipline of the party tread-mill on which they moved, they could neither apreciate the the motives which dictated this high and invaluable tribute of respect to the worth of a private citizen of the Republic, nor comprehend how a man could have any hold on the affections of the People who was not the acknowledged leader of a party. Accustomed to regard no merit other than that of mere partisanship—mindful only of usages which made a few prominent men in their own ranks the privileged recipients of all public honors, they overlooked all claims which might exist among the millions who lived and moved beyond the limited circle of party exclusiveness.

To these causes may be attributed the blank stare of astonisment with which our opponents received the announcement of the Whig nomination. Every epithet that derision could coin was consequently lavished on Gen. Harrison. Insult followed insult in quick succession. His name, his fame, his honorable age, his obscure home, were alternately made the theme of reproach and scurrilous attack. From week to week the collar press teemed with some new calumny—some fabrication more atrocious than the last. The louder this clamor became, the more base and dastardly these attacks, the more ardently the People thronged around the banner of their chosen candidate. The feelings of the nation were outraged—the sympathy, the pride, the generosity, the patriotism of the nation became aroused and enlisted in the conflict. The honest heart of the People shrank from the miscreants who could thus be brought to defame one of the most pure and deserving men in the country.

These attacks on General Harrison gave constant occasion for recalling to public recollection the history of his life, and to present his character to the People in its severe and chastened attributes. A more triumphant mode of vindicating him against the malice of his assailants could not have been devised. His conduct both in the cabinet and the field formed an eloquent refutation of every calumny, while the domestic virtues and charities that clustered around the sanctuary of his retirement endeared him to the affections of the People. Patriotism, as in days of old, summoned the Muses to her aid to honor worth. While the minions of the palace were hissing with mockery and hate, the LOG CABINS of the land become vocal with his praise. Nobly have the American People vindicated themselves against the charge of ingratitude so often brought against Republics. The returns which every mail brings us show how powerfully popular enthusiasm has been enlisted in behalf of General Harrison. In every State, city, and country, and in almost every town and district where the election has been held, his name has outstript those of the most popular candidates. Neither local claims to support, nor personal recommendations to public confidence, no thing that the highest talents could command, or wealth purchase, or virtue win, have been able to elicit the strong and sufficient testimony of popular regard every where yielded spontaneously to General Harrison.

With these demonstrations of the feelings of the People towards their President elect, have we not reason to look forward to his administration as the commencement of a new and happy era in the political concerns of the country? He comes into office with the moral power of a free and mighty People to sustain him. He has nothing to fear from an open, fearless, uncompromising course of policy. His character eminently fits him for the task to which he has been called. No man since Gen. Washington has possessed more advantages to carry out the comprehensive design of our republican form of government, and to give to all its functions the vigor and energy necessary to the growth, prosperity, and happiness of the People. The country looks to him for a bold and decided correction of the abuses and usurpations of his immediate predecessor. It looks to him to bring back to the conduct of public affairs the purity, the statesmanship, and the elevated patriotism which distinguished the administration of Washington, of Jefferson, and Madison. It looks to him to put an end to the mousing intrigues, the party charlatanry, the festering corruption and rank profligacy and peculation which, during the last twelve years, have made us miserable at home and contemptible abroad. It looks to him to cast out the whole tribe of federal cormorants and harpies that have fastened themselves on the vitals of the country and sucked up its life-blood. It looks to him to call to public employment men who have some sentiments of patriotism and some principles of honesty to recommend them. Nor does it look to him in vain.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The Globe of Saturday publishes Mr. Clay's great speech on the sub-Treasury. Such an able exposition of a financial question is welcome at any time; but it is a little remarkable that among the many Congressional speeches published in the Globe since the adjournment of the two Houses, this particular one should have found no place until now. Nevertheless, it comes appropriately; the prediction with which it closes is now confronted with the fulfilment. The speech was delivered in the Senate on the 20th January, 1840; it concludes with these words:

Mr. President, for ten long years we have been warring against the alarming growth of Executive power; but, although we have been occasionally cheered, it has been constantly advancing and never receding. You may talk as you please about bank expansions. There has been no pernicious expansion in this country like that of Executive power; and, unlike the operations of banks, this power never has any periods of contraction. You may denounce as you please the usurpations of Congress. There has been no usurpation but that of the Executive, which has been both of the powers of other co-ordinate departments of this Government and upon the States. There scarcely remains any power in the Government but that of the President. He suggests, originates, controls, checks every thing. The insatiable spirit of the Stuarts for power and prerogative was brought upon our American throne on the 4th of March, 1829. It came under all the usual false and hypocritical pretences and disguises of love of the People, desire of reform, and diffidence of power. The Scotch dynasty still continues. We have had Charles the First, and now have Charles the Second. But I again thank God that our deliverance is not distant; and that, on the 4th of March, 1841, a great and glorious revolution, without blood and without convulsion, will be achieved.

Ohio.—We learn from the Cincinnati Advertiser that Dr. Duncan has served a notice on Mr. Pendleton, the Whig member elect, informing him that he will contest Mr. Pendleton's right to his seat in Congress, on the ground that he has not received a majority of the district. Seven specifications are adduced, in which the reasons for the course are set forth.

Turning over.—A revolution was effected with a Van Buren man at the election at Jamestown. It is a wonder it did not kill him! He was parading the street on horseback, hurraing for the powers that be, and flourishing a flag indicative of his locofoco sentiments. His horse fell down, threw him off, and rolled over him. The man arose but little hurt, and cried out "hurrah for Harrison!"—*Greensborough Patriot.*

O. K.—These convenient initials, will show the election returns, when they Oll Kome in, Oll Komplete, to be Oll Korrect—locofocoism Over-Kome, and the whigs Oll Komforted.—*Ib.*

Marriages.—A Sign of the Times.—A friend, who is particular fond of noticing the signs of the times, and who considers that there is no better indication of prosperity than an increase of marriages, expresses the opinion that he has discovered this gratifying mark of improvement in morals and society within the last few weeks. Most sincerely do we rejoice, if his notion be correct. We have long thought that something like an understanding should exist, in this country especially, in relation to the term of courtship. We consider it morally wrong on the part of a suitor, to linger on year after year in his addresses to any "bright particular star," and thus to deprive her in some measure, of the general society and attentions of others, without some certain prospect as to the termination of the period of courtship.
The truth is, there is a time for all things—and even the attachment of a young and impassioned being may have its bounds, especially if hope be delayed year after year and the heart thus sickened, and the cheek robbed of its bloom by disappointment. Marriage is an institution recognised and enjoined both by the laws of God and of man—and if there be any among our readers who having courted a year or two, lack the courage or the means to venture before the Hymeneal altar—they should exhibit some degree of magnanimity and self-denial, and, acknowledging their true position, allow others an opportunity of pressing foward and possessing the prize which they have neither the ability nor the courage to obtain.
Philad. Inquirer.

There is a place, we believe in New Hampshire, where they never have any old maids. When a girl reaches twenty-nine, and is still on the ladder of expectation, the young fellows club together and draw lots for her. Those who are so lucky as to escape, pay a bonus to the miserable fellow who gets her. There's gallantry for you.
Sunday Atlas.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

We assent entirely to the following just views of the influence of our August Election upon the Presidential Election:—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

We never distrusted for a moment, our good old State, whatever may have been said of her by contemptible wiltings abroad. In our opinion, the Whigs of the Union are more indebted to North Carolina, than to any other one State, for the great, the glorious victory, which they have achieved. It was North Carolina that, *in the South*, FIRST turned back the tide of Executive Power, and gave assurance of her determination to "do or die" in the great cause of Constitutional Reform—an assurance which nerved the Patriot every where, because it promised strength where it was most needed. What Southern State was relied on *as certain* for Harrison, before our August Elections? *Not one!* But no sooner had North Carolina given her lead, than all seemed eager to follow. *Her* endorsement of Gen. Harrison, by such a majority, scattered to the winds all doubts as to his soundness on the subject of Slavery—doubts which never had any just foundation, but which, nevertheless, were extensively entertained in the Southern States, to his prejudice. From the moment that our Elections resulted so triumphantly, the success of Gen. Harrison has been considered almost a settled point. Well, then, may the Whigs of this State specially rejoice at the redemption of the Country!

Robert G. Moore, Esq. the able Editor of the Newbern Spectator, has retired from that establishment, which will be conducted by J. I. Pasteur, Esq. We regret to lose Mr. Moore from the Editorial corps, *for no man has battled more zealously and* effectively against corruption than he.

THE GLOBE.—*What does it mean?*—It is a remarkable circumstance, that during the same week that the Globe announced the election of Gen. Harrison as President of the United States, it actually published two of the most powerful Whig speeches delivered during the last session of Congress, viz. *Mr. Clay's speech against the Sub-Treasury*, and Mr. Proffitt's speech on the General Appropriation Bill, in which he exposed the enormous waste of money in Florida—such as hire of *steamboats* at $450 a day, bringing wood from New Orleans to Florida at $60 a cord, buying corn at $1 50 per bushel, and selling it off at 3¾ cents a bushel, &c.
What does it mean! we ask. Is the Globe preparing to go for Harrison's administration? It won't do, Mr. Blair. You must perform that voyage up Salt River, and undergo a thorough purification, before you can be admitted.

HON. M. H. GRINNELL.—This gentleman, one of the present members of Congress from New York City, was the chief subject, our readers will recollect, of the Butler, Hoyt, and Glentworth conspiracy. It was through him that their attack was directed against the Whig party. What is the result? It is well known, that before the development of the plot, the Locos claimed a majority of 3,000 in the city, and the Whigs conceded 2000. The official returns show that Mr. Grinnell is beaten on'y 745 out of near 43,000 votes; and that he has received more votes than any Whig ever before obtained in that city. This has been brought about in the same as much of the popularity of Gen. Harrison [illegible] been created, by the slanders of an unprincipled party. It is a noble trait in the character of the American people, that they never see an attempt to injure an honest public servant, but they instantly show favors upon him. It may not be so in private life. The scandal is too often tolerated, and reputation [illegible] ruined; but there is no more effectual mode of advancing a public man, provided he be worthy of advancement.

The Standard.—For the diversion of our readers we propose to lay before them next week some three or four specimens of *tall blowing* recently produced [illegible] Standard office. By the way, what can the Standard folks make about the egregious "Extra" which reached [illegible] friends on the eve of the election? The best *salvo* will be to pay half of the *bets* made upon faith of said Extra, and lost by their *friends.*
"All hail! all hail! noble—majestic—mighty Pennsylvania!!!" Don't *you* recollect that, friend Standard! *All* clean "*thundered up Olympus*," too!—We feel for your situation, friends, because it becomes necessary to get down from up there, somehow! Be careful or you will wake up a smashing "earthquake" in "thundering *down* Mt. Olympus." Take a wagoner's advice, and come down slowly. Lock both hind wheels, see that the traces and breeching are strong and in good fix, then stick out both fore feet like bench legs, and drive carefully, or you'll break your necks!
Greensborough Patriot.

John Van Buren, who is elected to Congress in Ulster and Sullivan counties, New York, is *not* the President's son who bears the same name. The latter lives in Albany.—[*Boston Atlas.*

Gen. Jackson, it is said, contemplates removing from Tennessee. He cannot stand a Whig majority of 15,000. Mr Van Buren, it is thought, will hardly venture to return to Kinderhook. Both of the gentlemen had better go to Turkey—they will find institutions there congenial to their tastes.

A tailor, at Brussels, has taken out a patent of invention for ten years, for a new make of pantaloons by which buttons, and of course button-holes, are entirely dispensed with. These pantaloons without buttons, it is said, are as easily adjusted, and kept up, as those of the ordinary make.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1840.

This being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly of the State, the two Houses convened in the new Capitol at 3 o'clock, P. M. and were duly organized.

SENATE.

A quorum being present Mr. Dockery moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker, and nominated for that office Andrew Joyner, Esq. the Senator from the county of Halifax; which was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to vote as follows:

For Mr. Joyner, Messrs. Faison, Bond, Shepard, Reid, Spiers, Mangum, Worth, Moye, Hellen, Jonson, Selby, Melchor, Albright, Montgomery, Sellers, Spruill, Dockery, Morehead, Moore, Puryear, Mitchell, Hargrave, Clingman, Parks, Ribelin, Gaither, Bynum—27.

For Mr. Wilson, of Edgecombe, Messrs. Exum, Whitaker, Hawkins, Cooper, Etheridge, Whitfield, Herrington, Kerr, McDiarmid, Houlder, Larkins, Dunan, Pollock, Reid, Williams, Melvin, Pasteur, Messrs. Ward, Edwards—20.

For Mr. Edwards, Mr. Wilson—1.

Col. Andrew Joyner having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected; when on motion of Mr. Spruill, he was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Wilson and Dockery; whence he made his acknowledgments to the House. The Clerks were then appointed, as stated in last Observer. John Crews was, on the 2d balloting, elected Doorkeeper, 27 votes, to 22 for T. B. Wheeler, Green Hill Assistant Doorkeeper.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the usual form of administering the oaths to members, the House was organized as stated in our last. S. J. Finch and Thomas Anderson were elected Doorkeepers.

TUESDAY, Nov. 17.

SENATE.

Mr. Dockery was appointed Speaker *pro tem.*, in consequence of the indisposition of the Speaker.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Reid, Worth, Spiers, Cooper, and Speed, was appointed to prepare Rules of Order.

The two Houses voted for 3 Engrossing Clerks, which resulted in the election of A. Miller & Gould viva voce.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A joint committee was appointed to inform the Governor of the organization of the two Houses.

Messrs. Adams, Hoke, Hill, Barringer, and R. B. Gilliam, were appointed a committee to draft Rules.

The Speaker laid before the House the resignations of Messrs. Brown and Strange, as U. S. Senators; which were read and accepted.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18.

SENATE.

Much time was taken up in balloting for an Engrossing Clerk.

The Standing Rules of Order were reported, read, and adopted.

The resignations of Messrs. Brown and Strange were read and accepted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of three from each House, to examine the arrangements of the Capitol, and assign to the State Officers, and the Committees of the General Assembly, their several rooms; and that they ascertain whether any other order in relation to the Capitol be necessary.

The Governor's Message was received and read.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

SENATE.

Mr. Joyner (Speaker) being absent from indisposition, Mr. Dockery, of Richmond and Robeson, elected.

A message was received from the House, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee on Cherokee Lands. Concurred in.

Also, a Committee to investigate the title of the State to the Swamp Lands which are to be drained under the direction of the Literary Board. Concurred in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

John Rose, of Rockingham, was elected third Engrossing Clerk.

The Speaker laid before the House, a Report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol.

Mr. E. P. Miller presented a petition on the subject of a new County, to be taken from Burke and Wilkes, and to be called Caldwell. *Referred*

Mr. Guthrie presented a bill, altering and prescribing the time at which Elections shall hereafter be held in this State. Read first time.

The following Standing Committees were appointed:—

On Claims.—Messrs. Wilson, McClease, Dickson, M. Covington, Killian, Poindexter, Massey, Brogden, Biggs, Hawkins, McClenahan & Keener.

On Propositions & Grievances.—Messrs. Grandy, Allen, J. T. Miller, Reid, Graves, Holland, J. P. Caldwell B. F. Moore, Hyman, Patterson, R. Jones, Summell, W. J. Miller.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. J. B. Jones, Baker, J. Lane, Murchison, Doak, Morrow, McMillan, Jarvis, Davis, Howerton, Rand, Clegg, Carson.

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Paine, J. K. Williams, Hill, Winston, Withers, Barringer, Ryan, Thompson, Whitehurst, Robards, Holt, H. W. Jones & Miller.

On Education.—Messrs. Smith, Joiner, Brunner, McLaurin, Mendenhall, J. Walker, [redacted], J. J. Gilliam, Wadsworth, Eaton, Cad. J[redacted]ell, E. P. Miller.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Proctor, Foreman, Sullivan, J. W. Covington, Cardwell, G. W. Caldwell, Young, Spruill, Huggins, Russell, Craig, Wm. B. Lane and Patton.

MESSAGE

From the Governor to the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the commencement of the Session of 1840.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of N. C.:

GENTLEMEN: The declarations of the people against the administrations of the Federal and most of the State Governments—the deep sensation and embittered feelings of the contending parties as to the cause, must necessarily greatly deepen the interest which usually attends the meeting, and increase the responsibility of your honorable body.

But, while we have, in the confident hope that it will restore the country to its former happy and prosperous condition, abundant cause to rejoice over this peaceful revolution; yet we should remember that our fellow-citizens of the administration party, with the exception, perhaps, of the officers and aspirants, although mistaken, as we believe, in their views, can have but one common interest with ourselves, and are rather entitled to our sympathy and conciliation than to our hatred and persecution.

Their fortunes have failed in their own hands, and under their own management; and it becomes us, as those on whom the responsibility has devolved, calmly to survey the position we occupy, and prepare ourselves with energy and dignity to meet the crisis.

As it is the part of wisdom to profit by experience, it is necessary and proper to refer to the causes of the revolution, and particularly where connected with our peculiar interest, the better to enable us to avoid the evil and embrace the good.

The Bank of the United States, which grew out of the necessities of the country, at two periods of great distress, (and which would seem almost to give sacredness to its existence,) and which answered every purpose promised by its most sanguine friends, or anticipated by the public, was doomed to Executive hostility, because it would not yield political obedience. It was re-chartered by Congress, but vetoed by the President. The public money was then removed from its lawful place of deposite, in the Bank of the United States, to the local Banks, by the President, under the plea that it was unsafe. This ground, taken by the President, was disproved by a report from a committee of Congress.

The Senate of the United States became alarmed at these indications of violence and usurpation, and declared the removal of the deposites unconstitutional. The President appealed to the people, against both the Bank and the Senate—declaring the Bank dangerous to the liberties of the country—a monster of foreign materials; and that a better currency could be given by the local Banks, without the danger; and that the Senate had done him gross injustice. The appeal was sustained. Nothing was recollected but his splendid and successful military career. Several of the State Legislatures were filled by his partizans, who supported his opposition to the Bank, and instructed their Senators to expunge the resolution declaring his act unconstitutional for removing the deposits, or to resign their seats to more unscrupulous hands; and it was done. Some yielded to the servile act, in defacing the journals of the Senate; and others, through a cherished though mistaken abstraction, abandoned their posts; which has impaired, and, if continued, will destroy the most stable and valuable part of our Constitution, and, in all probability, the government itself.

The House of Representatives could not but feel the influence of the will of the people concentrated in the Executive. His power was tremendous enough to intoxicate the brain of a less philosophical chief. The fate of the Bank was decided. The deposites were retained in the local Banks, and recommended to be loaned out. Banks increased rapidly, and discounted freely. The disbursements of the government increased some fifty per cent., or about twelve millions of dollars annually. Property and labor of all kinds rose in price. Public works were commenced, and some completed, of vast magnitude; and general prosperity reigned, not only in this country, but in Europe. Up to 1834, under the operations of the "bill of abominations," the payment of the public debt, mostly due to Europeans, filled that country with money seeking investments; a great deal of which was taken by our States, Banks, Rail Roads, Canals, and Manufacturing Companies, and returned to this country at a rate of interest higher than had been given by the government. Whether designed or not, this command and disbursement of large amounts of money, completely, at the time, covered the consequences of the destruction of the Bank of the United States, and gave to the country a hollow and fictitious prosperity.

Notwithstanding the great increase of expenditures, some forty millions of surplus had accumulated in the vaults of the local Banks. Upon a previous occasion, the President had advised a distribution; and after a fierce struggle in Congress, an act was passed directing it to be deposited with the States: and, although his views had subsequently undergone a change, he reluctantly approved the measure.

Foreign capitalists, used to wars and convulsions, watched the operations of our Government with a vision true to their interests; and, taking alarm at the attack of the President on foreign capital, his revolutionary spirit, and daring usurpations, withdrew their funds, in time, to a place of safety. The Banks commenced curtailing, to meet the provisions of the distribution act. But it was soon discovered that it could not, with other demands, be met; and a suspension of specie payments ensued throughout the land. A tremendous and frightful revolution, in every branch of business, took place; and credit and confidence were shaken to the centre. Money became more scarce in both hemispheres; it seemed, indeed, to have vanished. Interest rose, and with difficulty negotiations could be effected on any terms. Instead of coolly investigating the causes, and applying such relief as his elevated and powerful position might command, to save thousands from ruin and distress, the President denounced the local Banks as worthless and faithless—pursued them with an inveterate rancour—and turned upon them the full tide of public indignation—made them the stalking horse of the demagogue—robbed them of the people's confidence, and paralyzed all their useful energies. But, by his own act, the deposit of the public monies, the Banks had been stimulated to wild expansion; they were for the most part, controlled by his own political friends, and were the creatures of his devoted States.

In the Treasury Circular, the President added another link to the already lengthened chain of Executive usurpation. This circular required specie only to be received at the land offices, which checked sales, and, by further alarming the capitalists, added another blow to the already sinking credit of the Banks. Congress *ventured* on a vote of disapprobation, by a large majority in both houses, repealing the order. But the President placed it in his pocket, and thus defeated it.

The President's popularity was yet so powerful as to contribute very largely to the election of his successor, the present incumbent, whose other claims on the confidence and affection of the American people, were certainly questionable. He promised, however, to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and declared that it was glory enough to have served under such a chief; and the people were satisfied.

The present incumbent came into power at a period most unfortunate for himself and for the country. A re-action, as we have shown, had commenced—in a bloated and boasted prosperity; and he had pledged himself to the course best calculated to urge it on. He had, in his zeal to support the views of his predecessor, denounced a Bank of the United States as unconstitutional, and cut of all relief from that quarter. The local Banks had been denounced as unworthy of public confidence; and he sunk them yet lower by concurring in their condemnation. The affairs of the country had become desperate—money scarce, and Bank notes depreciated—the prices of property and labor tumbling down—improvements suspended—and bankruptcies numerous. Indeed so gloomy were the affairs of the country, that the President convened an Extra session of Congress, to devise means of relief; to whom he gravely recommended the withdrawal of the public monies from their former places of deposite, and to lock them up in safes and vaults, as the remedy.

As a part of his argument for a Sub-Treasury, he decried institutions which had been used, from the establishment of the Government, as depositories; and which, in times of emergency, responded patriotically to the calls of the Government; and which had aided the great interests of this country to enter honorably the lists of competition, in all necessary and valuable works of improvement, with those of the old world. At the first moment of difficulty, they are condemned as unworthy of public confidence, and even dangerous to liberty. Again, in December, 1837-38, this Sub-Treasury is pressed on the consideration of Congress, as the grand panacea of all our woes.

Congress was composed of a majority of his friends and it is quite immaterial whether they considered his project incompetent for the crisis, defective in principle, or nerveless in expediency—it was rejected.

The President now seemed to take the matter seriously to heart. The only measure he had concocted, by the aid of the Secretary of the Treasury, must not be treated so lightly. His forces are marshalled anew—the unfaithful discharged, and more supple tools put in their places. They open their battery on the dead bank. The dying and living banks they represent then as the hydra-headed monster, against which the former President had to exert his Herculean strength to keep in check. Corporations of all kinds were declared dangerous to liberty, to the poor, and to democracy. Congress convenes, and the President draws a strong and vivid picture of the distresses of the country, and again recommends the locking up of the public money in safes and vaults, as the means of relief. This doubtless was *pro forma*, as he had no money in the Treasury to be locked up. The fact that he has had to issue, from time to time, Treasury notes, shows how preposterous it is to expect relief at present, at least, from a scheme on which the government is destitute of the materials to operate.

To make this Sub-Treasury scheme a law, the State of New Jersey has been disfranchised—her legal and official attestations trampled under foot—her sovereignty violated—her rights disregarded and insulted, by the friends of the present administration in the House of Representatives, by refusing seats in their body to persons regularly commissioned under her authority, and clothed with all the attributes of her sovereignty. By this act, every State in the Union has received a blow which should not be disregarded. By the request of the Governor of N. Jersey, I herewith submit the resolutions of her Assembly on this subject, marked A.

While the rights of New Jersey were being desecrated in the House of Representatives, the Senate was engaged in passing a resolution gratuitously, refusing to assume the debts of the States, alike insulting to their feelings and injurious to their character. If, under circumstances of peculiar hardship and distress, a State were to petition Congress to assume her debts, and Congress was to do so, it would not differ in principle from assistance granted to an ally in distress by war, or to the relief afforded Caraccas suffering from the effects of an earthquake, or to N. York, when almost devastated by fire. At all events, a State would be entitled to a respectful attention and friendly consideration; but to refuse without being asked, is marked with the grossest impropriety and injustice. The Senate knew that many of the States were engaged in improvements of great importance, and depended on negotiating loans in Europe to complete them, and requiring unimpaired credit for advantageous success; which was necessarily injured by that action of the Senate, and the works most probably defeated.

It is true that North Carolina has no public debt; but it is not the less injurious and insulting to her character, to be told by her servants, (who are presumed to know,) in the Senate chamber, that she is unworthy of credit; and such a declaration by the Senate, when seen in distant parts of the world, where negotiations for money are sought, must be injurious to her credit—and probably would have defeated her object, if she had attempted to procure the loan contemplated by the act of your last session.

Now, gentlemen, I have shown you the destruction of the National Bank, in total disregard of the wish of Congress and the mercantile and commercial parts of the nation; the violation of law and contract in the removal of the public treasure from the place where the representatives of the country directed, under a false allegation; the issuing a specie circular, at the Executive will, and the continuing its operation after Congress had condemned it; placing the public money in favorite local banks, and urging them to use it in expanding discounts—and, because they could not return it when called for, denouncing and persecuting them; the outrage upon the sovereignty of New Jersey; the gross and gratuitous insult on the character and credit of all the States;—were enough, surely, without referring to the operations of trade, or the abuse of the banking privilege, to alarm capitalists as to the stability and integrity of our institutions—to banish money and destroy credit—in fine, to produce the terrible pecuniary revulsion which has shaken our country to its centre, bringing ruin and distress on thousands. And the Sub-Treasury remedy, gentlemen, for diseases like these!—Surely the Sangrado theory never has been so graphically illustrated. The weakness and inadequacy of the proposed remedy is, indeed, like sporting with our wrongs and sufferings.

What good can result from the withdrawal of all governmental connection—all its fiscal operations, from the banks, and leaving the States to regulate the currency among themselves as they best may? It is like separating the head from the body, and expecting their joint functions to be continued. The President says that the banks form a chain of dependence from one end of our country to the other, and that it "reaches across the ocean and ends in London, the centre of the credit system;" and with this chain of dependence, of mighty magnitude, he will have nothing to do, but leave us to the tender mercies of the English, to regulate our currency and credit, perfectly indifferent to our fate, so that the gov't and its officers get their dues in gold and silver.

The President certainly looks to a total destruction of all banks when he says, "It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the supply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to the uses for which they are required. They abound in countries where no other currency is allowed." Like the fabled appearance of men in Rhoderick Dhu, it is only necessary *to will*, and we shall have a plenty of specie, which seems to be so dear to his feelings. He overlooks, or forgets entirely, the sacrifices to which we must submit to obtain it in competition with those countries where it is now held. It will be first necessary to make the balance of trade preponderate in our favor in order to effect this, (the aid of bank credit and our hitherto liberal and enlightened policy having been dispensed with.) We must submit to the European and Asiatic prices of labor, their rigid economy, their grinding slavish habits of toil, before we can successfully compete with them in trade, agriculture and manufactures, or produce a balance in our favor to be discharged in coin. To expect a permanence of the precious metals from a forced and unnatural importation, would be about as rational as to attempt a suspension of the laws of gravitation.

The President says, "In a country so commercial as ours, banks in some form will probably always exist," and thinks the sub-treasury will deprive them of the character of monopolies, and be a salutary regulator, and keep them in check. In this expectation of the continuance of banks, he may be sincere; but the recent destruction of these institutions in the District of Columbia, shows very conclusively the wish and intention of his party. The collection of gold and silver in the dues of the U. States, may have some influence on the banks in the large cities, where large disbursements are made; and where the balance of trade concentrates, they will no doubt be least injured and enabled to exist; and on New York he must have had his attention fixed, when he made this assertion as to the probable existence of banks: but to remote places, agricultural and interior States, what other than a deleterious influence can it have, whence the specie must be drained constantly in payment of the dues to the United States, without any probability of an invigorating reflux?

It is due to the State, and necessary to a restoration of our happy, prosperous and honorable condition, as far as is in our power, to mark with unqualified reprobation, this infringement on the rights and credit of the States—this war on the institutions and capital of the country. For when the accumulation of wealth is the result of industry, economy and skill, it is certainly honorable to the owner, and whether it consists in land, chattels or stock, is unquestionably entitled to the stern protection of the law; and the person, it matters not what his standing or position in society, who indulges in the practice of misrepresenting and detracting from the value of either, deserves its severest lash. Let us put the seal of reprobation on the unfaithful officer who violates the Constitution in letter or spirit. Let us inform the President that we consider the purpose of gov't to mean something more important, as the regulator of "trade and commerce with the States," than merely picking out the gold and silver from the currency, in the discharge of the public dues, to pay out to the officers. That the currency of the country, no matter of what it consists, must be the medium of exchange, and is as essential to "trade and commerce with the States," as the circulation of the blood is to the animal existence, and as necessary to a healthy state to be regulated by a central power, as the other is to flow from the heart. Gold and silver are tests of the value of the currency, be it what it may, and if so applied, are valuable; but their intrinsic value is of small consideration, compared to the advantages of bank notes, checks, and bills of exchange, as a medium of exchange. What power should apply this regulator? Certainly the U. S., for none other can.

The object to be attained is, *a uniform currency throughout the Union, based on specie and on the credit of the States, or of the United States.* How can this be accomplished? is the rightful inquiry. I have no fear in the answer, that it can only be effected by an arrangement entered into *by law*, between the State and Federal Governments, for improving and using the local banks, *or* by the establishment of a Bank of the United States, with sufficient capital assigned to each State to supply the amount of notes for all useful and necessary purposes. *One kind of bank notes, with a specie basis and ample guarantees*, can alone meet the object and accomplish the purpose desired. Where, as at present, a large variety of bank notes, issued from eight or nine hundred banks, are thrown into circulation, experience has proved that they cannot stand on equal footing—actual and fictitious circumstances will produce degrees of value totally destroying their worth as a national circulating medium.

I would prefer an arrangement by which the local banks would be remodeled, to the establishment of a Bank of the United States, because the renewal of their charters could be made to happen successively, without producing the political convulsion which has twice attended the renewal of the charter of the National Bank; because, too, some of the present institutions could be adopted, and the redundant merged into them, or allowed to expire at the end of their charters.

A Bank of the United States, of sufficient capital to supercede all the local banks, might be made an engine of oppression, and dangerous to our political institutions, which the local banks could not be. The superceding of the local banks by a National Bank, must unquestionably produce a revolution in the monetary affairs of the country to an immense extent and unforeseen consequences.

Capitalists in all countries, and more particularly in ours, are the pioneers of their own fortunes, and look with an eye single to their interests on the selection of the managers of institutions in which they invest their funds. Nor are they usually combined with the politician, for their notions are antagonistical. The study and success of the one, destroys that of the other. Stockholders are the managers of the local banks. The funds of these banks, divided over as great an extent of country as ours, and under the management of their own officers, presents an insuperable difficulty to the formation of political cabals, or any other, for the injury of the great interests of the country, with whose welfare they are so intimately connected and identified. A National Bank might fall into the hands of a clique, who, conscious of their power, might be tempted to interfere in federal policy, to the great injury of its pecuniary affairs, and inflict a stab on the liberties of the country.

The banks in the North are much more numerous than in any other section, being established in most parts where money could be usefully employed, and in such sums as were demanded by the capacities of the country; and they have been ably and successfully managed; pushing and developing the natural capacities of the country to a great state of perfection, stand high in their own sections where best known; yet we seldom ever see one of their notes in circulation in our State, and a greater part of them never pass out of their immediate neighborhoods.—The banks of the Southern and Western States have partaken more of, and no doubt have been influenced by, the character of the country. Many have been established on false principles, and been badly managed, and the result could not be otherwise than disastrous to the stockholders, who had *actual* capital invested; but that appears not to have been the case to any very great extent. I have no doubt that those which have capital, and will take warning from experience, will yet do a valuable business.

The recuperative powers of these sections of the country are immense, and afford great room for the employment of capital. Even under their recent management, I do not know that we have more cause to lament than to rejoice, except as to the injury our national character and credit have sustained; as it has resulted in many great and solid improvements, equal, and perhaps superior, to any thing of which we can boast.

That Banks are susceptible of improvement both in form and management cannot be doubted now, when such vast and astonishing improvements have taken place in Agriculture, Manufactures, sail and steam Ships, Rail Roads and other inventions.

The operations of the Federal Government continuing to affect the Banks, ours as well as many others, were a second time compelled to suspend specie payments, or force the collection of their debts to the injury and ruin of many of their dealers. The wisdom of their choice I am not disposed to question. Most persons seemed to acquiesce in its correctness. The few who did not, complained to cover their demands for the double interest, the penalty imposed on our Banks for refusing specie when demanded.

For political effect, they have been subjected to the constant fulmination of spleen and vituperation by certain partizan presses and orators, who hope to bolster up their falling fortunes by exciting popular prejudice, and diverting attention from their own misdeeds in the popular clamor. And the usefulnes of these institutions has no doubt been considerably curtailed by these attacks. Surely they calculated greatly on the ignorance of the people, when they expected to acquire either reputation or strength by such a course. Of what, I ask, consists the Banks of this State? The State has put into the stock about one million fifty thousand dollars, and individuals, about two millions two hundred thousand dollars. This constitutes the Banking capital of North Carolina, and for every dollar actually paid in, two may be issued when prudent to do so, by the Banks in their notes. At this time their issues amount to about one half of their capitals. The interest they receive on loans is limited to six per cent. per annum. Should they refuse to pay specie when demanded, the holder of their notes is entitled to 12 per cent. interest. Every six months they are required to pay to the stockholders whatever profit may have been made; and if the individual stockholders derive any unusual advantages, it should be recollected that the State—*the people*, participate in about one-third of the profits—that being the proportion of her stock—and also a tax on the individual stock.

This is pretty much the sum and substance of these much abused institutions, which, like every thing else under the management of human heads and hands, are capable of doing good or evil, according to the influences which are made to operate on them. In a country like ours, of moral honesty, the keen eye of interest will, in all probability, insure their able and correct management in the selection of Directors of good character, skill and integrity. There are persons whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect, who contend that we have a sufficiency of Bank capital. This I consider clearly erroneous. The present stockholders might fear further competition in the money market, if all the natural capacities of the State had been improved, or if improvements were worthless. But the reverse is the fact, and an immense amount is required for that purpose, independent of the deficiency for trade and commerce. Our most convenient lands are cleared, worked, exhausted and deserted, our dwellings are mostly of a poor and temporary kind; our water power only occasionally occupied by small manufacturing establishments; our boundless mines and ores almost entirely neglected; and why are these things so? Because we have not in our State those facilities which Banking Capital abundantly affords elsewhere.

We need more, not only to develope the vast resources of our State, but to keep off the notes of other States, and supply our entire circulation. I have been well situated to learn these facts. Many applications have been made to this office to borrow the funds of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards. Those who contend that we have capital enough, I am persuaded, must have confounded capital with Bank issues, and was induced to say so because the Banks had suspended specie payments. I have ever understood that the more capital, either Bank or individual, a country possessed—the stronger and richer it was considered. If our Banks had more capital, I am satisfied they could the sooner resume specie payments and discounts. Can there be a question of a large floating debt in the country, subjected to the shaving process? In the place of paying six per cent. per annum at the Banks, many debts are made at 10, 15, and 25 per cent. between individual debtors and creditors. To obviate such an usurious shaving process, more banking capital would be valuable to the State. Our merchants, unable to obtain discounts at home, to make their purchases in New York with cash, are compelled to submit to credit, and if not paid when due, have to pay seven per cent., making a loss to the State in the regulation of the balance of trade of one per cent.

A difficulty is apprehended in obtaining subscribers, which may be so. Capitalists have had such good reason to be alarmed for the safety of their funds, by the constant senseless attacks on these institutions, and the instability of our laws, that they will part with the management of their money, doubtless, with some apprehension and reluctance. But I hope those acts of usurpation, violence and detraction, have passed never to return; and that confidence and liberality will again take their places, and that offering fair inducements, capital will be drawn to the State, and from its biding places, again to afford the poor, but honest and enterprising man, the means to benefit himself and his country. Whatever might be the result to the owner of capital, whether in the hands of individuals or stored away in Banks, its *presence* could not possibly do the country any injury.

The four years I have been in office, the Banks, in Dividends and Taxes, have yielded to the state the sum of $253,201 87; which has been paid into the public Treasury, the most conclusive proof of their value to the State, and during which period the receipts from all other sources of Taxation in the State amounts to $304,368 69; showing the advantages of a small *active* capital over heavy landed and personal property. That the stock in the present Bank is good, requires no better demonstration than that it continues at or above par, while all other property has been greatly reduced. Borrowers generally, so far as I have been enabled to discover, prefer an accommodation from Banks to any other source, and note holders find abundant indemnity in the penalty of 12 per cent. if specie is refused. I can then discover no sensible reason to doubt their utility or to circumscribe their operations.

This State participated less in speculations of the day than any other in the Union. We felt for a while the influence of the general prosperity of the country, from the Institutions and means of other States more than from our own. Bank capital has increased but little for many years, and except what funds were devoted to the construction of Rail Roads from the surplus, a small amount on loans and the credit of the State, the active capital has decreased by investments in the stocks of rail roads and manufacturing companies; but surely furnishing a basis abundantly justifying its restoration and increase commensurately with our wants. And until some general arrangement can be made to put the State Banks of the country on higher ground, and capable of more solid and useful purposes, or the establishment of a National Bank, I would respectfully recommend the increase of the capital of the Banks of the State and Cape Fear, one million of dollars each, and that the State hand over to them equally, as her subscription of stock, all the Cherokee bonds, and the bonds and notes belonging to the Boards of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and Internal Improvements, convertible as collected, with such other funds as can be spared from other purposes; provided the Banks will loan to the Wilmington and Raleigh, and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Companies, $300,000 to $400,000, on the bonds of said companies, guaranteed by the State, on the property of which companies the State being already secured by mortgage, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum, for the period of ten years, unless these companies are enabled sooner to pay the same.

The higher the grounds upon which the State can place these Banks, by protection and strict supervision, the more she will inspire public confidence, fill the subscription, and enable them the sooner to resume specie payments and extend their usefulness. For the recommendation of increasing the capital of our Banks and requiring their aid to the Rail Roads, I would endeavor briefly to assign you my reasons.

And although I have the pleasure of congratulating you on the completion of two Rail Roads in our State, which, for cheapness, length, and rapidity of construction, are comparable to any in the world; yet it is attended with the regret of having to inform you that their cost and extra expenses have exceeded their means. In short they are in debt, and turn to you for assitance; for there is no better source whence they can and should so rightfully seek it. No doubt they do so with reluctance, yet this but proves the urgency of their necessities.

Whatever reports may be made now by their officers of the prospects of profits to the stockholders, the advantages to the State, to the farmer, the land holder near them, to the mechanics and laborers, and their great utility for the diffusion of knowledge and for the concentration of troops in cases of emergency, cannot now be questioned. Their destinies seem now more or less identified with the character and prosperity of the State. Many patriotic persons have nobly put their shoulders to the wheel, invested their money in the stocks of these works, and will for some time receive less compensation than they might have done by other investments. If a few months operation of a Rail Road had given evidence of great profit and the Road needed immediate assistance, would it be the policy of the State to withhold it? I should say not. Then how much more the necessity of exerting this policy in granting assistance to establish these Roads on such a footing that they may freely and fully test their utility.

The advantage from such improvements, to the State, are of higher and loftier importance than can possibly accrue to her from any pecuniary profits, which her investment could yield. She is above all risk. But the Stockholders can derive or receive no other advantages but those arising from dividends, and while these are devoted to the payment of the debts and yielding no remuneration, cannot reasonably be expected to enlarge their investments.

It is generally admitted, and, I believe, cannot be denied, that one half at least of the travel has been arrested by the disastrous times brought upon the country, as I have endeavored to show, by the acts of the Federal Government. We may now trust that more prosperous times will, ere long, be restored, and the travel resumed.

On the "let us alone" principle, the recuperative powers of this new country would soon restore prosperity. But we may expect, in addition, the hearty co-operation of the fostering powers of the General Government in bringing about the highest state of national prosperity, rather assisting and relieving, than reviling and distressing all the institutions of the country. As the country becomes more thickly settled, travel must increase on the roads and enhance the income in proportion. In proof of this, I have seen no report of the operations of Rail Roads in this country or Europe, which does not show an increase of receipts; and their operations in our country will yield a greater increase on account of our disposition to travel.

It would be idle, gentlemen, to talk to you relative to the many advantages resulting to the country from the establishment of Rail Roads. They have ceased to be experiments. Their facility in expedition afforded to travellers, in connection with Steam Boats and Steam Ships, will ensure their construction where the current of trade and travel require. They may be subject to mutations in profits, like all other property; but if correctly located, economically constructed, and well managed, they must be good property to the Stockholders; and if not, their utility to the other interests of the country cannot be questioned.

The attack of the President of the United States on Rail Roads, is exceedingly strange and unjustifiable. In the transportation of the mails, diffusion of knowledge and intercommunication, the easy and quick conveyance of armies to points where the country may be assailed, must be decidedly important and necessary to the Government, and favorable to the liberty of the citizen.

Where, then, can be the sense or propriety of these attacks of spleen and enmity? I am satified your honorable body can entertain no such feelings; but that you will afford such relief and succor as is commensurate with the means and character of the State and the wants and merits of the work.

It may be contended that our Rail Roads have been injudiciously located, too expensively constructed, and even badly managed. But we should bear in mind, that they are our first experiments, and made at a period when the country was in its most prosperous circumstances, and every thing of value: That both mistakes and unnecessary expenses are the usual results of new works; but it should be held in remembrance that many [illegible] backed their favorable opinions of these works freely with their *own money*, and that they could not have practised any intentional deception upon the public, when it would fall so heavily on themselves.

Suppose we should admit the fact that the roads have not, so far, met public expectation, or even the individual stockholders to the full extent, should we shut our eyes to the entire? Should we not remember that the general prosperity of all branches of business may have reached its height on the Roads; that few extensive works in any country prove profitable; and that they have been in operation months in operation—certainly not long enough to test their worth to the stockholders? Their interest, their utility can be of no doubt. In every species of property greatly [illegible] slaves, our most tangible and active property has depreciated at least 50 per cent.; land yet [illegible] in our most favoured places, scarcely [illegible] cost of improvement; very few banks yield interest, and, in the aggregate, probably not [illegible] on their value; yet who so bold as to say [illegible] should abandon the farm or neglect to [illegible] and improve town lots?

What, it may be asked, is the cause of this state of things? The President of the Bank has informed us, in his message at the extra session of 1837, that it was overtrading, sumptuous living, the issue of too much Bank paper. But these reasons, however apt for other places, are inapplicable to North Carolina. There has been no overtrading here, no extravagant living, no *Bank issues then we had twenty years ago*, though our Bank capital was increased to the amount four years since, we have about as much as we had 10 years ago, exclusive of the Cherokee branch Bank of the United States, employed in this State; during which time the population has certainly greatly increased. It is not the Bank or other active capital which has been the cause of sacrificing real estate and even a large amount of property, when forced into cash. More is actually required to sell property already existing from changing hands at great and ruinous sacrifices. But the merchant, manufacturer, trader, mechanic and laborer in all the various branches of business, and the unprecedented natural advantages of the State.

[The Message here recommends the establishment of a Penitentiary, Lunatic and Deaf and Dumb Asylums, and a House of Refuge. Being much crowded for room, we are obliged to omit these recommendations, but will publish them in the next Observer.]

Most of the counties have adopted the common school system, and a few have received their full quota of money to aid them in this important object. The want of School Masters is the only complaint which has reached me, and in all probability, be the most formidable to the test their worth to the stockholders. Their interest, their utility can be of no doubt. In every species of property greatly [illegible] slaves, our most tangible and active property has depreciated at least 50 per cent.; land yet [illegible] in our most favoured places, scarcely [illegible] cost of improvement; very few banks yield interest, and, in the aggregate, probably not [illegible] on their value; yet who so bold as to say [illegible] should abandon the farm or neglect to [illegible] and improve town lots?

It is with the most unfeigned gratification I congratulate the General Assembly on the [illegible] their own, which has placed in [illegible] the opportunity of obtaining for their [illegible] will so eminently improve their [illegible] condition, to make them *better and more* citizens, and inspire them with gratitude to their country, which will never be forgotten hour of danger.

It is with great pleasure I have [illegible] in obedience to the direction of the last your honorable body, a survey of Nag's [illegible] been procured. Under their resolution, the report to be made by some skilful and experienced engineer, the Board of Internal Improvements employed Major Walter Gwynn, who completed [illegible] tions in May last, and reported to the Board. This able and lucid report amply sustains the propriety and importance of your inviting the aid of Congress to the opening an Inlet at the [illegible] a national work of the highest importance. The resolutions claiming the attention of our Representatives and Senators in Congress, were laid before them. The Representative from the district in which Nag's Head is situated, gave the subject prompt and unremitting attention. A copy of the report and map of the survey were also laid before the representative from that district, but [illegible] him at too late a period of the session to act.

Would it not be well again to urge the subject on Congress? I am decidedly of the opinion that the enterprise is among the most important to the United States—in a national point of view, in the saving of lives and vessels, and the [illegible] the revenue; and to the State, in enhancing the value of the lands and their products, and securing a mart to a large section of country which has now to seek one elsewhere at a great [illegible] expense and hazard. No principle has been more established by practice, than the right and duty of the Federal Government to execute works of national importance; and none, in my opinion, more clearly so in the United States, than the opening an inlet at Nag's Head. If we turn to the records of the War Department for improvements, we shall find many vastly inferior, under the fostering care of the General Government. It is, then, due to the State, and particularly to that section, to urge the execution of this work on the Government.

The very able report, on this subject, of Major Gwynn, will be submitted by the Board of Internal Improvements; to which I beg to invite your particular attention.

The work for draining the swamp lands has progressed considerably. The Pungo Canal and the Alligator about half completed. Two ditches on Pungo Canal are now being cut, which will bring 15,000 acres nearly prepared for market. There is no reason to doubt the wisdom of this important work.

I am very clearly of the opinion that the opening an inlet at Nag's Head—reclaiming the swamp lands—improving the Neuse river as far as [illegible] thence the construction of a rail road to the mountains—and the completion of a rail road and turnpike, [illegible] from the head of tide water, on the [illegible] the West—form the system of improvements demanded by the character and [illegible] to be accomplished whenever her [illegible]

The depressed state of the pecuniary affairs of the country at home, and its [illegible] would not justify undertakings of improvements of very great extent and [illegible] far as the means which the State can [illegible] go, there never was a more appropriate [illegible] disbursements in the construction [illegible] every branch of business in its vicinity, [illegible] employment to laborers, mechanics, and [illegible] the farmer; and the work could be [illegible] readily, and at less cost, than in more [illegible] times. In what could the surplus [illegible] of the State be better employed, than [illegible] the distresses of her people, and the [illegible] her natural advantages?

As an improvement particularly [illegible] wants of the State, entirely within her [illegible] important as the connecting links between existing rail roads, the seaboard and the [illegible] would call your attention to the improvement of Neuse river from Newbern as far up as [illegible] and useful; thence by rail road from the [illegible] and Raleigh Rail Road to this place, [illegible] country and material are best adapted, [illegible] the mountains by turnpike, as best suited [illegible] and material of construction of the country. [illegible] chain of improved communication and [illegible] is due to the State, and especially to the [illegible] tier of counties, the trade of which has been [illegible] ed from our own markets to *our* in a [illegible] State. This improvement would place at the [illegible] sure of the farmer one or many markets, in the State, with equal facility, and regain their relative position; and as it may be presumed [illegible] most would prefer those in the State, it would [illegible] cure the profits which might otherwise accrue to neighboring States, and assist in obtaining the [illegible] ance of trade in our favor. At least, a fair [illegible] tition would be afforded. The advantages [illegible]

...the purchase of West India produce in Wil... and Newbern, and their better facility for ... will more than equal any advantages their ... abroad can offer.

...probable the stock would be readily taken by ... if companies should be incorporated for ... purpose, to the two-fifths or one half of the ... with proper privileges of payment.

...rail roads in our State have not had, as yet, ... opportunity to test the value of such stock; ... to investments in turnpikes, we have but few ... on which to base an estimate. The Buncombe ... yields a handsome profit, and it appears to me ... a turnpike from this place to the west would be ... more profitable if the value of the stock were ... object of the State in constructing it.

...Board of Internal Improvements, agreeably ... have caused books to be opened, under the super... of active agents, to obtain the pre-requi... subscriptions before the Fayetteville and West... Rail Road Company could receive the State's ... and organize, and, I regret to inform ... success. This appeared to be the fa... of the State and I was anxious to see ... To the poverty of the country through ... greater part of the road would pass, and ... of the monetary affairs of the coun... this failure be attributed.

...the adjournment of the last session of ... body, Daniel W. Courts, Esq. re... appointment as Public Treasurer of the ... vacancy occasioned by which was tempo... filled by the appointment, under the advice of ... of Charles L. Hinton, Esq. who has ... ably discharged the duties of the office. ... course of the present year, the Hon. R. M. ... and the Hon. John D. Toomer, Judges of ... Courts of Law and Equity, have re...

The vacancies thereby occasioned, have been ... appointed, under advice of Council of State, by ... appointment of Edward Hall, of Warrenton, ... William H. Battle, of this City, whose commis... will expire at the close of your present session; ... they both entered immediately on the duties of ... respective stations.

...with great diffidence I venture on any obser... relating to our Court system; but I should ... have my duty discharged, if I remained silent. ... suggestions of Messrs. Saunders and Toomer ... brought to my knowledge the feelings and ... of the State in the appointment of these high... and indispensable officers. The East, ... North and South claim the right and propriety ... supplied, and I have no doubt these con... will be felt in the election of these offi... your body. If the range of the State were ... to supply the higher order of talents, no ... might be made; or, if the yielding to sec... considerations could meet the wants and wish... people, we might be content with the pres... arrangement; but I am pursuaded neither the one ... the other is effected. In every district, many men ... and abundantly qualified to discharge the ... of Judge. When the claim of any section ... to be gratified, it has proved only for ... a space of time—the incumbent generally ... his location for convenience or health, and ... the district is left destitute of one of those val... officers. To remedy this defect and quiet the ... feeling incident to the different sections of our ... I would very respectfully recommend the lo... of the Judges in each district respectively. ... law must, of course be prospective, and the ... opportunity continues two vacant districts, ... seems to be due to the Bar, to the wants and ... of the people, and to the judges them... to make this alteration. The ridings might ... as now, or the judge be confined to the du... his own district. The latter appears to me ... objection from the mountains cannot ride in ... level districts in the fall with impuni... the risk of sickness and death is certainly ... and the result has been that the business ... is retarded and left in a state of mind ... must detract greatly from comfort and a satis... discharge of duty. The services of a most ... officer has justly endeared him to the State by the ... with the first of which I am ac...

...low me, gentlemen, to call your attention to ... of 1835-'37, creating the Boards of Internal ... and of the Literary Fund of North ... Of both these Boards the Governor is a ... and ex officio president. Large sums of ... from the deposit which they were required ... Bank stock, and sold to individuals and ... These funds are daily increasing by ... dividends from Loans, and Bank divi... These loans are clearly productive, and should ... if it were intended to establish a loan ... necessary provisions should be made, and ... officers appointed with adequate salaries. ... I never could be intended to convert ... loan office, occupying more of ... and responsibility of the Governor than ... duties contemplated, and diverting him from ... more enlarged trusts committed to ...

...is radically wrong in the State to ... which individuals become debtors ... to the State may have, ... stocks ordered to the im... provement of the country. If no other ... could be a matter of great re... Governor for a union of those Boards, ... would entail one half of his ser... the number of the members, and save ... State. Loans should be forbidden, ... to investments in the stocks ... manufacturing companies by pur... option, as the Board may deem best ... of the State, and all sales, to future, ... belonging to the State to be made for ... and the contrary course be pursued, ... will be lost from credit sales would ... and your tables filled with petitions ... which would be exceedingly painful ...

...standard weights, agreeable to an act of your ... have been contracted for, and they are ... imported, and being delivered to the several ... No standard for measures has yet been ... from the Federal Government.

...proceedings of Georgia, South Carolina and ..., herewith submitted in file C, to your con... at the request of their respective Governors, relative to the demands of Georgia and Virginia, ... States of Maine and New York for the ap... and delivery of fugitives from justice, ... their refusal, present matter to the Southern ... of the most delicate and important nature. It ... beyond, under an indifference of the most perni... kind, that these States have acted in bad faith ... compact which secures the right of demand ... surrender of fugitives from one State to another. ... cases assigned are considered unsatisfactory. ... connection with this subject, the formation of a ... company of negroes, most, if not all, sup... fugitive slaves, clothed in the British ... stationed on the Canada frontier, and per... assault and threaten the lives of Southern ... and the constant practice of our slaves ... to, and finding protection with, the North... Eastern States, increase greatly the necessity ... on these subjects; in which all the Southern ... States, to which such acts are injurious ... should act together coolly and deliber... and finally, in the protection and maintenance ... right.

...the distribution of the arms, under the act ...-37, to the several counties, which were ... arsenals at Fayetteville and this place, the ... to which this State are entitled from the ... Government have been received at Newbern ... Fayetteville, except several pieces of ordnance, ... carriages and appendages of which were burnt in ... at Fire at Wilmington, while waiting reship... to Fayetteville. The law provides for arsenals ... Fayetteville and this place, but none at Newbern, ... equally important and necessary for a depot ... there. The cannon burnt at Wilmington, and ... occasionally require repair for their pres... and usefullness; but there is no law for such ... The Executive is empowered to employ ... at the arsenals whenever he should deem it ... This might be better accomplished by ... Militia Companies some exemptions and ... from taxes, &c. who would undertake the ... in such way as the Governor should prescribe. ... accomplish the double purpose of having ... companies under better discipline, and the arms ... better protection, which are matters of no ... moment. Indeed, if the law was to extend to ... uniform volunteer companies throughout the ... privileges and immunities of even trifling im... it would secure improved discipline in the ... militia, now too much neglected. Whenever the common school system gets into operation it would be good policy to make military discipline form a part of their exercises; as we are all admonished from many circumstances, not to forget the necessity of preparing in peace for any emergency; and as a system, it is best to commence with the youths of the State.

The Revised Statutes have been distributed agreeably to law, and the remaining volumes placed with Messrs. Turner & Hughes, of this place, and E. J. Hale, Esq. of Fayetteville, Booksellers, for sale on account of the State.

I have the honor of submitting herewith, marked D, "the remonstrance of the citizens of the District of Columbia by their delegates in convention to the people of the United States and to the Legislatures of the several States, against oppressions manifold and grevious, suffered from the misrule of the now ruling majority in Congress." In file E. the proceedings of the several States of Kentucky, New York, Maine, New Jersey, Vermont and Connecticut, relative to the public domain. In file F. from the States of Maine, Indiana, and Ohio, on the subject of the disputed territory.

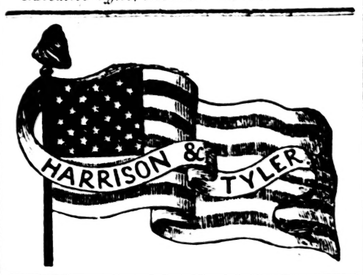
In file G, the resignations of Justices of the Peace will be found.

It affords me pleasure, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the completion of the Capitol, and the occupancy of more commodious and comfortable apartments for the transaction of business to all branches of the Government. It is a noble building and honorable to the State, and will descend to posterity as a proud monument of the spirit of the age. The completion of this structure, two Rail Roads, the establishment of Common Schools, and the reclamation of the Swamp Lands, will form a new and honorable era in the history of our State, to which her citizens may point with pleasure and pride.

I assure you, gentlemen, that it will give me unqualified pleasure to co-operate in any measure which may be deemed necessary for the happiness, welfare and security of our fellow-citizens.

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient servant.
EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

Executive Office, November 16, 1840.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1840.

Letter the Editor of the Observer, dated
RALEIGH, Nov. 23d.

"The only business of importance transacted in either branch of the Legislature to-day, (Monday,) is the electing of H. C. Jones of Salisbury to be Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, in the room of Mr. Dodge. The vote stood, after three ballottings, for Jones 82, Dodge 79.

The various subjects embraced in the Governor's Message have been referred to-day to appropriate committees.

After this day it will be known who may be the most prominent candidates for U. S. Senators.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We are indebted to the politeness of Gen. Dockery, the Senator from Robeson and Richmond, and to D. McLaurin, Esq. Commoner from Richmond, for the opportunity of laying this document before our readers this week—they having been kind enough to forward us pamphlet copies. We could not have obtained it in the Raleigh papers until after this paper goes to press.

The principal subjects discussed in the Message, are,—National Politics, embracing a review, and justly severe denunciation, of the policy of the late and present Administrations;—The policy of increasing our Bank Capital;—Rail Roads, and the propriety of granting further aid to the two now in operation;—The School System;—Survey and opening of Nag's Head Inlet;—Swamp Lands;—Improvement of Neuse River;—Rail Road from Waynesborough to Raleigh, and Turnpike thence to the mountains;—Rail Road or Turnpike from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear, to the West; &c.

Gov. Dudley's strictures on the usurpations and abuses of the party in power, will meet with the full concurrence of his political friends, most of whom, we doubt not, will agree with him, that a new National Bank is not desirable if the country can get along without one. How far his plan of establishing a uniform currency by laws of the States and the U. States, regulating the local banks, is *practicable*, is matter of opinion, in which few, we think, will agree with him. Many persons believe, that we want little else than a cessation of the war upon the banks and business of the country, and a resumption of specie payments, to restore as near an approximation to uniformity as can be had without a National bank.

The Governor's remarks on the subject of our local Banks, will attract attention. The recommendation to increase their capital two millions of dollars, at the same time that he informs us that their issues are now only one-fourth of what their charters allow, and when it is well known that the amount of their discounts is far below what their present capital will justify, struck us with surprize. We doubt whether the Banks would consent to the increase, because of the improbability of their being able to use it to advantage. If they cannot properly or profitably use three millions of capital, what would they do with five millions? It is true, we may hope that they will now be enabled to resume a regular and fair business, but it will be long before their present surplus capital can be safely invested. The only advantage, it appears to us, of a present increase, would be the relief proposed by the Governor to the two Rail Roads, in requiring the Banks to loan them $300,000, on their bonds, guaranteed by the State.

The recommendation in regard to Nag's Head, and an application to the Gen. Government to undertake that work; with the interest expressed towards the Swamp Lands, and the Common School System, will meet with a hearty response from the public.—Every body too would be glad to see Neuse river improved, and a rail road from the Wilmington road to Raleigh, if individuals are sufficiently assured of the importance of those works to take two-fifths or one-half of the stock. We know but little in regard to them, but would be glad to see the State aid in any public work in which individuals are willing to invest their money. In regard to the Turnpike from Raleigh to the mountains, recommended by the Governor, looking upon it as emphatically a State work, we would greatly rejoice to see it undertaken with spirit, and carried to a speedy and successful result.

But what shall we say of the Governor's renewed recommendation of "a rail road or turnpike from the head of tide water on the Cape Fear, flanking South Carolina, to the West?" When the Governor broached this idea in his last message, it excited some surprize, that a gentleman of his intelligence should propose to run a rail road from *nowhere*, by *no place*, to *no end*. The head of tide water! where is it? In Bladen county, at a point where no one lives, and no one ever dreamed of locating a town. The West! where is that? A man beyond the Rocky Mountains would say, the West is a little the other side of sun-down. If the work is ever undertaken, we would suggest that it be begun in the middle, and so continued to points-no-point.

Seriously, this proposal to force Trade from a town which has risen up because Nature and common sense had pointed it out for the concentration of that Trade, to a place in the woods, can only be compared to Gen. Jackson's specie circular, which the Governor so justly condemns, the operation of which was to take specie from the Atlantic States, where it was useful, and cart it over the mountains, where it was worse than useless. We marvel that the Governor should have renewed a recommendation that fell still-born two years ago. And we still more marvel, that the only recommendation in his whole message, which has any bearing on Fayetteville, *a town which buys more produce and sells more goods than any other in North Carolina, and has one-fourth of the manufactories of the State*, is one calculated, *if it could succeed*, to destroy her! The least that such a town could have expected of the Governor of North Carolina, is, that he should recommend nothing to harm her. It is true she has not been able to avail herself of the liberal offer of the last Legislature, but that is scarcely a reason for proposing to take from her what she does possess. A Fayetteville man can scarcely help drawing a comparison between the Governor's treatment of Wilmington and Fayetteville. Let us see! A rail road to the head of tide water, to pour the trade into Wilmington to the exclusion of Fayetteville: A rail road from Raleigh to connect with the Wilmington Rail Road; and from Raleigh with a turnpike to the mountains: an increase of a million to the capital of the Cape Fear Bank in Wilmington; and a forced loan to the Wilmington Rail Road, guaranteed by the State!

We have a high regard for Wilmington. We honor her for her noble enterprize: We respect her for the talents and moral worth which have always distinguished her: and we love her for the generous hospitality for which she is proverbial: Let no son of hers suppose that we would either pluck one laurel from her brow, or deprive her of one advantage which she possesses, either naturally or artificially. Very far from it. But we cannot but feel, that whilst she is very properly remembered for good by the Governor, we are passed over with cold neglect, *and worse*.

We have no room for more, and we could not have said less, with any regard for the feelings of this community.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday last, Wm. NOTT, Esq. of the firm of Nott & Starr, of this town, was attacked with paralysis, and about 48 hours afterwards breathed his last. Up to the moment of his attack, he was apparently in excellent health. His loss will be severely felt, for he was not less esteemed in private life, than extensively known and respected as a merchant.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

	AUGUST.		NOVEMBER.	
	Morh'd Saund.		*Har. V. B.*	
Anson,	1100	422	1194	395
Ashe,	501	534,	120 maj.	
Bladen,	329	451	346	414
Beaufort,	816	363	961	369
Brunswick,	352	217	315	223
Bertie,	483	468	111 maj	
Burke,	1555	367	1233	299
Buncombe, Henderson,	1325	547	1436	451
Camden,	526	91	512 maj.	
Chatham,	1075	603	1124	569
Columbus,	242	288	204	315
Cumberland,	621	952	612	950
Cabarrus,	810	395	891	354
Craven,	671	643	606	540
Chowan,	292	203	172 maj.	
Carteret,	442	287	454	186
Currituck,	90	525	maj. 326	
Cherokee,	292	130	414	113
Duplin,	234	766	253	807
Davidson,	1409	470	1410	390
Davie,	668	247	687	225
Edgecombe,	111	1298	125	1379
Franklin,	883	636	374	689
Guilford,	2211	469	2390	414
Granville,	873	760	933	778
Gates,	281	392	55 maj.	
Greene,	308	258	83 maj.	
Haywood,	438	242	431	221
Halifax,	622	446	603	340
Hertford,	394	231	197 maj.	
Iredell,	1668	331	1780	328
Jones,	212	121	243	122
Johnston,	569	617	597	549
Lenoir,	264	386	maj. 136	
Lincoln,	933	2056	1000	1958
Martin,	244	574	maj. 306	
Macon,	431	203	433	168
Montgomery,	1102	139	1136	105
Moore,	560	517	529	498
Mecklenburg,	984	1201	1000	1246
Northampton,	513	519	167 maj.	
New Hanover,	220	899	295	1012
Orange,	1662	1549	1639	1448
Onslow,	150	683	143	692
Person,	274	553	274	579
Pitt,	625	519	627	392
Perquimons,	494	124	462 maj.	
Pasquotank,	660	222	542 maj.	
Rockingham,	533	1000	597	905
Richmond,	672	79	820	102
Robeson,	601	568	579	506
Randolph,	1287	349	1072 maj.	
Rowan,	954	627	942	502
Rutherford,	1652	546	1802	540
Surry,	1130	984	378 maj.	
Stokes,	1163	1190	152 maj.	
Sampson,	472	723	553	741
Tyrrell,	422	44	380	83
Wilkes,	1424	128	1450	114
Washington,	379	95	432	54
Wake,	1030	1157	1024	1147
Wayne,	262	777	306	731
Warren,	88	705	105	754
	43,286	33,913	39,735	26,435

Harrison majority in 64 counties, 13,300. Four counties, viz: Caswell, Hyde, Nash, and Yancey, remain to be heard from. They gave Morehead 1220 votes, Saunders 2515. Majority 1295. Which, deducted from Harrison's ascertained majority, will leave 12,005, without calculating any further gain. The vote has been considerably larger than in Aug.

Whig Gains.—In Anson 121, Ashe 153, Bladen 54, Bertie 96, Chatham 83, Camden 77, Davie 41, Davidson 111, Guilford 144, Granville 42, Gates 66, Halifax 87, Hertford 34, Johnston 96, Montgomery 68, Northampton 143, Orange 78, Pitt 129, Perquimons 92, Pasquotank 104, Richmond 125 Robeson 40, Randolph 136, Rowan 113, Rockingham 159, Sampson 63, Surry 232, Stokes 179, Wayne 90, Wake 4, Craven 98, Chowan 83, Greene 33, Cabarrus 92, Beaufort 169, Cherokee 139, Currituck 109, Haywood 14, Iredell 115, Jones 31, Lincoln 165, Martin 24, Macon 37, Rutherford 156, Wilkes 40, Washington 94.—Total 4.359.

Van Buren gains.—Cumberland 7, Columbus 65, Franklin 62, Lenoir 14, Moore 12, Mecklenburg 29, Warren 32, Edgecombe 57, Brunswick 13, Duplin 22, New Hanover 68, Onslow 16, Person 26, Tyrrell 81.—Total 504.

Net Whig gain in 60 counties, 3,855.

SHOCKING.—The Steamer Persian blew up on the Mississippi on the 7th, by which 12 persons were killed, 24 scalded, and 4 are missing.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TENNESSEE.—Harrison's majority in the whole State is 12,145. What a rebuke to Gen. Jackson for his interference! He made a long journey to electioneer for Van.

ALABAMA.—Full returns are not received. The Huntsville Advertiser of the 11th says, "South Alabama will give the Whig Ticket at least 7,000 majority, which will give Harrison the vote by about 4,500 majority." The Ala. Times concurs in this.

MISSISSIPPI.—Harrison's majority in 48 counties, 3,179. Eight small counties to be heard from.

VERMONT.—Majority for Harrison 14,475.

ILLINOIS—So close a vote that nothing but the official returns will settle it.

NEW YORK—*Official.*

For Harrison,	225,812
For Van Buren,	212,519
	13,293

Seward's majority for Governor is only 5,300. Van Buren runs behind coroners, clerks, constables, &c., but Harrison goes ahead of every body.

OHIO—*Official.*

For Harrison,	148,141
For Van Buren,	124,780
Majority,	23,361

Gen. Harrison thus runs about 6,000 votes ahead of Corwin, the highly popular Whig candidate for Governor in October.

MARYLAND—*Official.*

For Harrison,	33,529
For Van Buren,	28,754
	4,775

CONNECTICUT—*Complete.*

For Harrison,	31,212
For Van Buren,	24,882
	6,330

GEORGIA—*Complete.*

For Harrison,	40,349
For Van Buren,	31,989
Majority,	8,360

A gain of 4,290 since the local election in October.

LOUISIANA—*Complete.*

For Harrison,	10,344
For Van Buren,	6,693
Majority,	3,651

RESULTS.

STATES FOR HARRISON & TYLER.

NEW YORK,	42 votes.
Pennsylvania,	30
Ohio,	21
North Carolina,	15
Kentucky,	15
Tennessee,	15
Massachusetts,	14
Georgia,	11
Maine,	10
Maryland,	10
Indiana,	9
Connecticut,	8
New Jersey,	8
Vermont,	7
Louisiana,	5
Rhode Island,	4
Mississippi,	4
Delaware,	3
Michigan,	3
Ascertained,	234

FOR VAN BUREN & JOHNSON.

New Hampshire,	7 votes.
Virginia,	23

THE CENSUS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Number of Inhabitants, 15,334, an increase of 510.

ANSON COUNTY.—Population 15,021; increase 940. No. of Horses and Mules 4008, Cattle 15,461, Sheep 10,401, Hogs 28,492. Bushels of Oats raised last year, 25,528; of Corn 417,212; of Potatoes 32,084. Lbs. of seed Cotton 24,372,669; of Wool 11,832. Value of Domestic manufactures $34,231; of Dairy $21,059.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—Total population 16,162; viz: Whites 10,564, Slaves 5,286; Free persons of color 312. Increase since 1830, 663. Horses and Mules 5,042; Cattle 13,800; Sheep 14,759; Swine 37,356. Value of Poultry $8,609. Bushels Wheat in 1839, 94,842; Oats 93,368; Rye 1308. Lbs. of Beeswax 2017; of Tobacco 536,886; of picked Cotton 399,728. Of Manufactories, there are, 1 Cotton Factory, 1050 spindles; 12 Flour Mills; 64 Grist Mills; 40 Saw Mills; 9 Tanneries; 70 Distilleries. Commerce—19 Retail and Dry Goods Stores.

MACON COUNTY.—Population 4,878; of whom 370 are Slaves.

More Harrison Vegetables.—A friend and subscriber in Moore county, (who has a right to call himself a Harrison man, since he named a son after the General ten years ago,) has presented us with a fine sample of the productions of that regenerated county, consisting of enormous turnips and cabbages. The largest turnip weighed 6¼ lbs. Our brother of the Greensborough Patriot will observe that we are luck, as well as himself.

A change in the French Ministry for the sake of Peace.

The Mail Steamship Caledonia, arrived at Boston on Friday. Her day of sailing was the 4th, and she is consequently, a little short of 15 days from Liverpool.

The French Ministry, M. Thiers, and his colleagues, resigned on the 23d October. M. Guizot was placed at the head of the new Ministry, and the change is regarded as decidedly favorable to the peace of Europe. The funds were improved, the best evidence of the light in which the change is regarded.

The Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated.

Sales of cotton, week ending Nov. 3, 28,400 bales. Uplands 4¾ to 7d. Prices firm. Stock on hand 168,850 bales, an increase of 126,660, since last year. Business dull and money scarce,

Editorial correspondence of the Observer.

"*Lawrenceville, Nov.* 15.

"Agreeable to promise, I send you the exact state of the vote at each precinct. The result is most glorious—1136 to 105. The county gave to a vote as many as it did in August. We have increased our vote 34, and Van has lost that number. Net gain over Morehead's majority 68—which is pretty well, considering what a small minority we had to work upon.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

	Harrison.	*Van Buren.*
Saunders's,	46	00!
Old Hickory,	86	00!!
Allman's,	100	00!!!
Fork,	88	00!!!!
Morgan's,	89	00!!!!!
Center,	76	19
Criscoe's,	52	5
Redenhouser,	30	6
W. Harris's,	154	7
Duffey's,	57	5
Cochran's,	30	12
Rock Spring,	48	26
Stoney Point,	145	6
Lawrenceville,	85	5
Furr's,	50	13
	1136	104

The 5 at Lawrenceville were all, except 1, from other districts. They were determined that we should not have it to say that no Van votes would be given at the village.

"*Surry County, November* 16.

"As an evidence of [illegible] of the People of the West, I will mention, [illegible] Mr. Leach of Iredell, who is a cripple, and never has been to the polls to vote, prevailed on his [illegible]ors to carry him to this election. Another [illegible] who has been confined to his bed for 5 years with palsey, had a bed placed in a carriage, and in that way, was carried 7 miles to the polls. Iredell polled over 100 votes more than her August vote, and that was thought to be large."

THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Much curiosity has been expressed, and we have even heard of bets being made, as to the vote of South Carolina for President and Vice President. We once thought that she would throw away her vote, unless it should be found effectual to elect Van Buren. But when we recollected, that if she did so, the reproach would attach to her, and to Mr. Calhoun especially, that they did not care for Van Buren, except so long as Van Buren was powerful to transfer his interest to Calhoun, we at once saw that she would vote for Van Buren in any contingency. And so it turns out. The Charleston Mercury, evidently by authority, announces that she will vote for Van and Littleton W. Tazewell of Virginia. The Mercury closes its article thus:—

"Thus much we have thought proper to say, by way of indicating the reasons which have already decided the State of South Carolina to cast her electoral vote for MARTIN VAN BUREN."

The public might be curious to know in what way the State of South Carolina has indicated to the Mercury that she has "already decided," since there has been no question taken either among the people or in the Legislature; but the matter is easily explained:—South Carolina and J. C. Calhoun are synonymous. J. C. C. having "already decided," of course S. C. has decided. There are indications that a "divorce" may be effected between these parties: that the master will not always be governed by the servant. But not yet.

TRUTH, *found in the Globe.*—We find the following remarkable admission, in the leading Editorial article of the Globe of the 16th inst:—

"The country has been *overrun by mercenaries*, but it is not conquered. They may plunder the land, but they cannot keep possession."

True as preaching. Mercenaries have had "possession;" they have "plundered," with a vengeance, as Swartwout, Harris, Boyd, &c. can testify. But they could not quite conquer the country; and they are now driven from the "possession."

MURDER.—Professor Davis, of the University of Virginia, was shot by one of the Students a few days ago, and died soon after. The student was masked, but a companion and eye-witness has divulged his name—Semmes of Georgia—and he is now in jail awaiting trial.

"*The old three-stringed fiddle.*"—A correspondent of the Enquirer writes from New York on the 7th instant, that "*all is lost.*"

Upon this Mr. Ritchie flaps his wings and crows:

"*All* is not lost—We have saved our honor—we have saved Virginia. We have saved the citadel. We have saved the flag of the Republican party."

Mr. Ritchie's exultation at having saved Virginia by some two or three hundred votes, reminds us of an anecdote we have heard of a half-witted brother of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson, we have been told, had his house burnt many years ago. He had living with him at the time a simple, eccentric brother, who owned an old fiddle with three strings, to which he was very much attached. As soon as the fire was discovered, all hands went to work to save the furniture, except his brother. He ran in, secured his old fiddle, and swore that "*the house and every thing else might burn and be d—d.*" He had saved his fiddle, which was all he cared for." So it is with Mr. Ritchie. He has saved Virginia, and it is worth about as much to him in the present contest as was the old three-string fiddle.—*Charlottsville (Va.) Advocate.*

A Patriot!—Mr. Ritchie, now that the country is harmonized by the general verdict in favor of Gen. Harrison, cries in substance, "Go at it about slavery petitions"—"get pledges on the tariff and bank"—"make as much fuss, disorganization, and disunion as possible,," and all for the benefit of a few Locofoco Members of Congress and State Legislators in Virginia.—*N. Y. Express.*

DRY GOODS, &c.
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at my Auction Store on Wednesday the 2d Dec. 1840.—
A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, SHOES, &c.

These goods are in whole pieces: in fine order and worthy the attention of dealers.—They will be sold on the following terms: Sums over $100, 4 months credit, sums over $200, 6 do. do.

For approved notes.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

Nov. 24, 1840.

C. S. PLEASANTS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has returned from the North, where he furnished himself with a new supply of materials appertaining to his profession, and again solicits a share of public confidence. Those who may wish to avail themselves of his services, will please apply immediately, as he will leave in a few days to meet other appointments. He may be found at Mrs. Smith's, corner of Mumford and Gillespie Streets. His fees will be moderate.

Nov. 25, 22*tf*

POSTSCRIPT.

N. C. Senators.

We have the high gratification of informing our readers, that WILLIE P. MANGUM and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, both of Orange County, were yesterday elected Senators in Congress, in place of Messrs. Brown and Strange. We rejoice that the choice has fallen on two gentlemen so every way qualified to do honor to the "good old North State." As they are well known to our readers, it is needless to say more than that we hail the result with unalloyed satisfaction.

The election was first held for the six years term, from 4th March next, and resulted, For Mangum 99, for B. Brown 65. Mangum was then elected for the unexpired term of Brown, (till 4th March next.) A ballot then took place to fill Judge Strange's place, (till 4th March 1843.) Graham received 98, Strange 64, and W. H. Haywood 1, (Cardwell of Rockingham.) One of our correspondents says, "I have never witnesed any thing more quietly done." Another says, "perfect unanimity and good feeling exist in the Whig ranks." Col. Barringer, R. B. Gilliam and Mr. Mendenhall are spoken of for Speaker of the House, in place of Graham. Mr. Eccles is spoken of for Judge, in place of Battle, who declines.

The prize ship Liberty goes to Cherokee county.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on Thursday, the 5th ult., by John McIver, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW WICKE, to Miss SARAH BOBBETT, daughter of [illegible] Bobbett, Esq.

In Montgomery county, on the 8th of [illegible], John C. Atkins, Esq., Mr. JAS. W. [illegible] Miss MARY, daughter of the Hon. Edward Dudley, all of said county.

In Richmond county, N. C., on Tuesday the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. Carr, Mr. SAMUEL HEN WILLIAMS merchant, to Miss JANE THOMAS daughter of George Thomas, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, WILLIAM NOTT, Esq., aged 52, of the house of Nott & Starr, merchants. Mr. Nott was a native of Middletown, Conn., but has resided in this town about 25 years. There he maintained a high character in all the relations of life.

At his residence in this county in the 69th year of his age, Mr. JESSE JACKSON, after a long and lingering disease, which he bore with patience and resignation.

At his seat in the immediate vicinity of Raleigh, on the 18th instant, in the 73d year of his age, after a severe sickness of eight or ten days, Captain THEOPHILUS HUNTER, one of our most substantial Planters. He was a kind parent, friend and neighbor.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 25.

Brandy, peach,	45 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	33 a 36
Butter,	15 a 20	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale-Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	6½ a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Corn,	40 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2?
Feathers,	37½ a 40	Tallow,	[illegible]
Flaxseed,	$1 10 a 1 15	Tin, box,	[illegible]
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	[illegible]
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5 a 6½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. per yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—November 18. Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 11 00 a 14 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, none; Shingles 1 25 a 2 50; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse 37 a 40; Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, yesterday, Steamer Cotton Plant and boat Washington, with goods for J. J. & A. C. Blum, G. Foltz, J. & W. Murphy, A. P. Zeeely, Fraley & Brown, Cress & Boger, Brown & Sparrow, T. Vogler, Salisbury Co., Lexington Co., & M. Threater, J. M. Dick, A. Rencher, W. M. Mason, T. Caldwell & Son, Professor Mitchell, Elliott, Marsh & Co., F. N. Waddill, of the interior; and for Messrs. Martine, Kyles, Willkings, McLaurin, Rose, McNeill, Haigh, McLean, McIntyre, Fuller, Cook, Johnson, and Shaw of this place.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS,

October 11.—Brig Levant from Jacksonville. 12.—Schr. Antelope from Charleston. 13.—Schrs. Regulus from New York, Thomas Ireland from Providence, (R. I.) 16.—Schr. Sapello from Nassau,

DEPARTURES.

November 14.—Schr. Arcot, Savanna-La Mar, from Jamaica, Julia from New York. 17.—Brigs Wallace from New York, Empress from ditto; Schrs. Morning Star from Matanzas, Repeater from New York, Constellation from Philadelphia, Albion from Porto Rico.

Executor's Sale.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the last will and testament of James Hall, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, 1841, at the Market-house in Fayetteville, the following valuable property, viz:

12 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.
5 likely Negroes, consisting of three women, one man, and one [illegible].

—ALSO—

An elegant SOFA, with several other articles of Household Furniture.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security.

JAMES H. HOOPER, } *Executors.*
ELIJAH FULLER, }

Fayetteville, Nov. 18, 1840. 25-4s

A TEACHER WANTED,

WHO is well qualified to teach the English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics in their various branches. He must be of a good moral character. For such a one, at the rate of three hundred dollars and board will be given per year, for one year, provided the parties are satisfied.

JAS. CROMARTIE.

Bladen County, Nov. 22, 1840. 25-2w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1840.

Christopher McRae and wife, Faiq'd A. McRae and wife, *vs.* the heirs at law of Kenneth McRae.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs at law of Kenneth McRae, whose names are unknown, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, of the pendency of this suit, for said heirs to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, the petitioners petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of October, A. D. 1840. N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest. C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

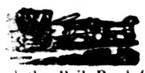
Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Pole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats. Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.



On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Brown Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should they fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

(16) WM. SWAIM & SON.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 14-3m

Notice

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*tf.*

For Sale.

AN elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72*tf*

NEW *Auction and Commission Store,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15-tf

FEMALE SCHOOL

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8	per Session.
Second Class,	12	" "
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a gram of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the consultation is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

(16) WM. SWAIM & SON.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-1mteow4w

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-eow1y

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,
"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Princ'pal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. These are the symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the healthy vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Radlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence we see Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpor of the and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are taken by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 88tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGlohon, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in many cases frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

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